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L51: Entry 3 of 9 File: DWPI Jun 29, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-108882
DERWENT-WEEK: 200036

TITLE: 3-Amino-2-hydroxy-3-phenyl:propionic acid deriv. prepn. - in optically active form and high yield by multistage process from phenyl:glycine, used as taxol intermediate

INVENTOR: DRAUZ, K; KOTTENHAHN, M ; STINGL, K

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
DEGUSSA AG	DEGS
DEGUSSA-HUELS AG	DEGS

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995DE-1024337 (July 4, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 59605316 G	June 29, 2000	N/A	000	C07C231/12
WO 9702236 A1	January 23, 1997	G	031	C07C231/12
AU 9663032 A	February 5, 1997	N/A	000	C07C231/12
DE 19524337 C1	May 7, 1997	N/A	000	C07C233/51
EP 844992 A1	June 3, 1998	G	000	C07C231/12
US 5932758 A	August 3, 1999	N/A	000	C07C229/28
JP 11508567 W	July 27, 1999	N/A	024	C07C229/34
EP 844992 B1	May 24, 2000	G	000	C07C231/12

DESIGNATED-STATES: AU CA CZ IL JP MX NO US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL

CITED-DOCUMENTS:2.Jnl.Ref; US 5420337

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
DE 59605316G	June 14, 1996	1996DE-0505316	N/A
DE 59605316G	June 14, 1996	1996EP-0921989	N/A
DE 59605316G	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
DE 59605316G		EP 844992	Based on
DE 59605316G		WO 9702236	Based on
WO 9702236A1	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
AU 9663032A	June 14, 1996	1996AU-0063032	N/A
AU 9663032A		WO 9702236	Based on
DE 19524337C1	July 4, 1995	1995DE-1024337	N/A
EP 844992A1	June 14, 1996	1996EP-0921989	N/A
EP 844992A1	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
EP 844992A1		WO 9702236	Based on
US 5932758A	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
US 5932758A	June 1, 1998	1998US-0000627	N/A
US 5932758A		WO 9702236	Based on
JP 11508567W	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
JP 11508567W	June 14, 1996	1997JP-0504748	N/A
JP 11508567W		WO 9702236	Based on
EP 844992B1	June 14, 1996	1996EP-0921989	N/A
EP 844992B1	June 14, 1996	1996WO-EP02573	N/A
EP 844992B1		WO 9702236	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 31/195; C07C 227/26; C07C 229/28; C07C 229/34; C07C 229/36; C07C 231/12; C07C 231/14; C07C 233/51; C07C 271/06; C07C 275/42; C07D 205/10; C07D 207/448; C07D 209/48; C07D 305/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 844992B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Prepn. of (2R,3S)- or (2S,3R)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid derivs. of formula (I) involves (a) reducing (S)- or (R)-phenylglycine of formula (III) with a hydride reagent, (b) converting the obtd. (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinol of formula (IV) into the N-protected deriv. of formula (V), (c) oxidising to the N-protected (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinal deriv. of formula (VI), (d) converting (VI) into a (1RS,2S)- or (1RS,2R)-2-amino-1-cyano-2-phenylethane deriv. of formula (VII), (e) hydrolysing (VII) to the acids (or their addn. salts) of formulae (VIII) and (IX); and (f1) converting (VIII) into the (2RS,3S)- or (2RS,3R)-3-amino-2-phenylpropionic acid ester of formula (XII) and protecting the free N of (XIII) to give (I); (f2) converting (IX) into (I); or (f3) N-protecting (VIII) to give (IX) then esterifying to give (I). X = H, 1-6C alkyl or benzyl; Y = 1-6C alkyl, benzyl, CHO, COR1 or COOR2; or X + Y = phthaloyl, maleoyl or maloneyl; R1 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, NH2, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; R2 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; Z = H, 1-5C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or allyl; n = 0 or 1; W = HCl, HBr or H2SO4; Z' = as Z but not H.

USE - The use of (I), specifically methyl N-benzoyl-3-amino-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate (Ia), for the prepn. of taxols is claimed. (I) are intermediates in the total synthesis of the anticancer agent taxol (paclitaxel).

ADVANTAGE - (I), esp. the key taxol intermediate (Ia), are obtd. in higher yields than in prior art methods, by an environmentally friendly and economical process.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5932758A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Prepn. of (2R,3S)- or (2S,3R)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid derivs. of formula (I) involves (a) reducing (S)- or (R)-phenylglycine of formula (III) with a hydride reagent, (b) converting the obtd. (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinol of formula

(IV) into the N-protected deriv. of formula (V), (c) oxidising to the N-protected (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinal deriv. of formula (VI), (d) converting (VI) into a (1RS,2S)- or (1RS,2R)-2-amino-1-cyano-2-phenylethane deriv. of formula (VII), (e) hydrolysing (VII) to the acids (or their addn. salts) of formulae (VIII) and (IX); and (f1) converting (VIII) into the (2RS,3S)- or (2RS,3R)-3-amino-2-phenylpropionic acid ester of formula (XII) and protecting the free N of (XIII) to give (I); (f2) converting (IX) into (I); or (f3) N-protecting (VIII) to give (IX) then esterifying to give (I). X = H, 1-6C alkyl or benzyl; Y = 1-6C alkyl, benzyl, CHO, COR1 or COOR2; or X + Y = phthaloyl, maleoyl or maloneyl; R1 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, NH2, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; R2 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; Z = H, 1-5C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or allyl; n = 0 or 1; W = HCl, HBr or H2SO4; Z' = as Z but not H.

USE - The use of (I), specifically methyl N-benzoyl-3-amino-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate (Ia), for the prepn. of taxols is claimed. (I) are intermediates in the total synthesis of the anticancer agent taxol (paclitaxel).

ADVANTAGE - (I), esp. the key taxol intermediate (Ia), are obtd. in higher yields than in prior art methods, by an environmentally friendly and economical process.

Prepn. of (2R,3S)- or (2S,3R)-3-amino-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionic acid derivs. of formula (I) involves (a) reducing (S)- or (R)-phenylglycine of formula (III) with a hydride reagent, (b) converting the obtd. (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinol of formula (IV) into the N-protected deriv. of formula (V), (c) oxidising to the N-protected (S)- or (R)-phenyl-glycinal deriv. of formula (VI), (d) converting (VI) into a (1RS,2S)- or (1RS,2R)-2-amino-1-cyano-2-phenylethane deriv. of formula (VII), (e) hydrolysing (VII) to the acids (or their addn. salts) of formulae (VIII) and (IX); and (f1) converting (VIII) into the (2RS,3S)- or (2RS,3R)-3-amino-2-phenylpropionic acid ester of formula (XII) and protecting the free N of (XIII) to give (I); (f2) converting (IX) into (I); or (f3) N-protecting (VIII) to give (IX) then esterifying to give (I). X = H, 1-6C alkyl or benzyl; Y = 1-6C alkyl, benzyl, CHO, COR1 or COOR2; or X + Y = phthaloyl, maleoyl or maloneyl; R1 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, NH2, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; R2 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or 4-nitrobenzyl; Z = H, 1-5C alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 4-nitrophenyl or allyl; n = 0 or 1; W = HCl, HBr or H2SO4; Z' = as Z but not H.

USE - The use of (I), specifically methyl N-benzoyl-3-amino-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropionate (Ia), for the prepn. of taxols is claimed. (I) are intermediates in the total synthesis of the anticancer agent taxol (paclitaxel).

ADVANTAGE - (I), esp. the key taxol intermediate (Ia), are obtd. in higher yields than in prior art methods, by an environmentally friendly and economical process.

WO 9702236A

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: AMINO HYDROXY PHENYL PROPIONIC ACID DERIVATIVE PREPARATION OPTICAL ACTIVE FORM HIGH YIELD MULTISTAGE PROCESS PHENYL GLYCINE TAXOL INTERMEDIATE

DERWENT-CLASS: B05

CPI-CODES: B06-D04; B10-B04B;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M2 *01*
Fragmentation Code
D014 D611 F011 F012 F014 F015 F410 F422 G010 G013
G019 G100 H102 H181 H211 H341 H342 H4 H401 H481
H716 H721 H8 J0 J011 J012 J171 J241 J271 J331
J371 J522 L432 L463 L930 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214
M215 M216 M231 M232 M233 M262 M272 M273 M280 M281
M282 M311 M312 M321 M322 M323 M332 M342 M344 M349
M371 M372 M373 M391 M392 M393 M412 M413 M414 M510
M511 M520 M521 M531 M532 M533 M540 M720 M903 M904

N209 N223 N241 N261 N262 N321 N331 N333 N342 N343
N362 N511 N512
Markush Compounds
199710-34301-P

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 1013S; 1135S ; 1287S ; 1704S ; 1716S ; 1750S ; 1764S ; 1997S

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-034750

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L9: Entry 1 of 16 File: DWPI Jun 8, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-413673
DERWENT-WEEK: 200038

TITLE: New heterocyclylalkene substituted quinolinium and pyridinium derivatives useful for labelling of biomolecules, particles and pharmaceuticals

INVENTOR: LEHMANN, F; PROBST, M ; WOLFBEIS, O S

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: LEHMANN F (LEHMI), WOLFBEIS O S (WOLFI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998DE-1056152 (December 5, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19856152 A1	June 8, 2000	N/A	014	C09B023/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
DE 19856152A1	December 5, 1998	1998DE-1056152	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C09B 23/00; C09B 62/002; C09K 11/06; G01N 21/64; G01N 27/447; G01N 30/02; G01N 33/52; G01N 33/53; G01N 33/58; G01N 33/68

RELATED-ACC-NO: 2000-442154

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19856152A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Heterocyclylalkene-substituted quinolinium and pyridinium derivatives are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The substituted quinolinium derivatives are compounds (Ia) and (Ib) and the substituted pyridinium derivatives are compounds (IIa) and (IIb).

Z = group of formula (i)-(iii):

X = O; S; Se; NR; C(CH3)2; or CH=CH;

R1-R15: at least one is an isothiocyanate, isocyanate, mono- or dichlorotriazine, aziridine, sulfonyl halide, N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, imido ester, glyoxal, maleimide, iodoacetamide or phosphoramidite group capable of covalent bonding to a chromophore and optionally bonded via a spacer -(CH2)m- and at least one can be an ionizable or ionized group, e.g. SO3-, PO3-, COO- or NR3+ ; m = 1-18; n (not shown in formulae, but assumed to define the unit in square brackets) = 1-3; or R11 and R12 are bridged to form formula (iv) or (v) when n = 2 and formula (vi) or (vii) when n = 3: A-G = R1-R15 or A, B and C = O; S; C(CN)2; or N(R); R = aliphatic or aromatic group (optionally reactive), e.g. (CH2)nCOOH or (CH2)NH 2; or D = Cl; or an aromatic or aliphatic ring optionally substituted with R1-R15; or R1-R10 = higher condensed aromatic or heterocyclic rings.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(A) the preparation of compounds (Ia)-(IIb); and

(B) a system for the qualitative or quantitative determination of proteins, nucleic acids, oligomers, DNA, RNA, biological cells, lipids, polymers, pharmaceuticals and polymer particles by the covalent coupling of compounds (Ia)-(IIb) to these substances via OH, NH2 or SH groups carried by the latter.

USE - Compounds (I) are useful for the optical labelling of proteins, nucleic acids, oligomers, DNA, RNA, biological cells, lipids, polymers, pharmaceuticals and polymer particles. The compounds and systems containing them are useful in optical, especially fluorescent, qualitative and quantitative tests, including immunological tests, hybridization procedures, chromatographic and electrophoretic procedures and high throughput screening. Compounds (Ia)-(IIb) can also be used for the superficial or internal coloring of inorganic or organic polymer particles which preferably have a particle size of 10 nm to 5 mu m and which optionally contain a magnetic core. These particles can be used in the same manner as the compounds (Ia)-(IIb).

ADVANTAGE - Compared with known compounds used as fluorescence labels, compounds (Ia)-(IIb) have improved photostability and storage stability, are cheaper to produce (starting materials are commercially available) and to purify, provide better absorption coefficients and fluorescence quantum yields and do not result in undesired changes in optical properties in the presence of or after bonding to proteins or nucleic acid oligomers.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19856152A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/3

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 E23 J04 S03
CPI-CODES: B06-D02; B06-D04; D05-H09; D05-H12A; D05-H14; D05-H17; E25-E01; J04-B01;
EPI-CODES: S03-E03E; S03-E04D; S03-E09C; S03-E14H; S03-E14H4;

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L9: Entry 2 of 16 File: DWPI Dec 6, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-417698
DERWENT-WEEK: 200064

TITLE: Colorant used for printing and dyeing textiles, films, paper etc

INVENTOR: BATLAW, R; MILEY, J W

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
MILLIKEN RES CORP	DEER

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-0025824 (February 19, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 1056703 A1	December 6, 2000	E	000	C07C045/27
US 5919846 A	July 6, 1999	N/A	008	C08G018/02
WO 9942428 A1	August 26, 1999	E	000	C07C045/27
AU 9923429 A	September 6, 1999	N/A	000	C07C045/27

DESIGNATED-STATES: DE GB IT AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 1056703A1	January 26, 1999	1999EP-0903397	N/A
EP 1056703A1	January 26, 1999	1999WO-US01608	N/A
EP 1056703A1		WO 9942428	Based on
US 5919846A	February 19, 1998	1998US-0025824	N/A
WO 9942428A1	January 26, 1999	1999WO-US01608	N/A
AU 9923429A	January 26, 1999	1999AU-0023429	N/A
AU 9923429A		WO 9942428	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 45/27; C07C 50/18; C07D 215/00; C07D 219/00; C07D 277/04; C07D 277/08; C07D 279/00; C07D 311/82; C08G 18/02; C09B 11/04; C09B 29/09; C09B 29/22; C09B 29/36; C09B 56/00; C09D 11/00; D06P 5/04

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5919846A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The colorant is an addition product of an organic chromophore (having at least one reactive hydroxyl or amine substituent), a polyisocyanate and a carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid (or their salts) having at least one reactive hydroxyl or amine substituent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The colorant is an addition product of an organic chromophore (having at least one reactive hydroxyl or amine substituent), a

polyisocyanate and a carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid (or their salts) having at least one reactive hydroxyl or amine substituent. The polyisocyanate reacts with each of the reactive hydroxyl or amine substituents of the organic chromophore and forms terminal isocyanate group on the organic chromophore. Subsequently the carboxylic acid or carboxylate reacts with the terminal isocyanate group and forms urethane or a urea moiety on the resulting colorant.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) A printed substrate selected from a textile, a polymeric film or paper contacted with the colorant.

(2) A method of coloring a substrate which involves heating the contacted portion of the substrate to a predetermined temperature to fix the colorant to the substrate.

(3) An ink composition comprising a mixture of 0.01-90 wt. % of colorant, 10-90 wt. % of diluent, 0.1-10.0 wt. % of binder and 0-7 wt. % of surfactant.

USE - As colorant for printing and dyeing textiles, paper and polymeric films.

ADVANTAGE - Upon dilution the colorant forms an ink of excellent composition which is soluble within all the standard ink diluents. The colorant has good jettability and fastness to water and wash. Polymerization of the colorant during reaction and storage is inhibited, thus preventing dimerization, trimerization and solubility discrepancies in the composition.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PRINT DYE TEXTILE FILM PAPER

DERWENT-CLASS: A25 A26 A28 A60 A97 E24 F06 F09 G02

CPI-CODES: A08-E01; A10-E01; A12-W07D; E25; F03-F33; F05-A06B; G02-A04A;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M4 *01*
Fragmentation Code
D012 D021 E600 G015 G100 H1 H103 H141 H4 H402
H403 H404 H405 H482 H483 H484 H583 H584 H589 H8
K0 K5 K534 L922 M1 M123 M145 M210 M211 M240
M272 M281 M282 M283 M312 M313 M322 M323 M332 M342
M343 M383 M392 M393 M412 M511 M520 M531 M540 M730
M782 M904 M905 Q130 Q321 Q332 W003 W030 W111 W121
W132 W335
Markush Compounds
200004-52901-K 200004-52901-Q 200004-52901-M

Chemical Indexing M4 *02*
Fragmentation Code
C106 G011 G013 G100 H1 H103 H141 H4 H402 H482
H5 H584 H589 H8 K0 K4 K431 M1 M121 M132
M150 M280 M311 M312 M313 M321 M323 M331 M332 M342
M383 M393 M414 M510 M520 M532 M540 M640 M650 M730
M782 M904 M905 Q130 Q321 Q332 W003 W031 W321 W323
W335 W336
Markush Compounds
200004-52902-K 200004-52902-Q 200004-52902-M

Chemical Indexing M3 *03*
Fragmentation Code
G018 G100 K0 L2 L230 L299 M210 M211 M240 M283
M311 M322 M342 M373 M392 M414 M510 M520 M531 M540
M730 M782 M904 M905 Q130 Q321 Q332
Specfic Compounds
A071FK A071FQ A071FM

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L9: Entry 9 of 16 File: DWPI Jan 20, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-244958
DERWENT-WEEK: 199810

TITLE: Polyunsaturated cpd. used in radiation sensitive compsns. - prepd. by reacting active hydrogen-contg. component with ethylenically unsatd. mono:isocyanate

INVENTOR: PRATT, M J; REN, J ; WADE, J R

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
DU PONT UK LTD	DUPO
DUPONT UK LTDD	DUPO

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992GB-0001269 (January 21, 1992), 1996GB-0001268 (January 22, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5710193 A	January 20, 1998	N/A	014	C08F002/50
EP 554005 A1	August 4, 1993	E	024	G03F007/027
GB 2263909 A	August 11, 1993	N/A	036	C08F026/02
CA 2087635 A	July 22, 1993	N/A	000	C09B043/20
JP 06093193 A	April 5, 1994	N/A	021	C08L101/02
GB 2298209 A	August 28, 1996	N/A	022	C08F002/50
GB 2263909 B	September 11, 1996	N/A	000	C08F026/02
GB 2298209 B	November 6, 1996	N/A	000	C08F002/50

DESIGNATED-STATES: DE ES FR GB IT NL

CITED-DOCUMENTS:EP 264551; EP 287818 ; US 4316949

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US 5710193A	January 21, 1993	1993US-0006549	Cont of
US 5710193A	May 21, 1996	1996US-0646808	N/A
EP 554005A1	January 21, 1993	1993EP-0300422	N/A
GB 2263909A	January 21, 1992	1992GB-0001269	N/A
CA 2087635A	January 20, 1993	1993CA-2087635	N/A
JP06093193A	January 21, 1993	1993JP-0008665	N/A
GB 2298209A	January 21, 1992	1992GB-0001269	Derived from
GB 2298209A	January 22, 1996	1996GB-0001268	N/A
GB 2263909B	January 21, 1992	1992GB-0001269	N/A
GB 2298209B	January 21, 1992	1992GB-0001269	Derived from
GB 2298209B	January 22, 1996	1996GB-0001268	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 271/06; C07C 271/28; C08F 2/50; C08F 20/36; C08F 26/02; C08F

36/00; C08F 220/30; C08F 261/02; C08G 18/10; C08G 18/40; C08G 18/71; C08G 18/81; C08G 59/40; C08L 101/02; C09B 23/14; C09B 43/20; G03F 7/004; G03F 7/008; G03F 7/027; G03F 7/028; C08L 33/14; G03C 1/10; C08F 220/30; C08F 220/36; C08L 33/14; G03C 1/10; C08F 220/30; C08F 220/36

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 554005A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A polyunsaturated cpd. of formula (C)-(X-C(O)-NH-Z-(NHC(O)OY)n)r (I) is new. In (I) (C) is the residue of an active H cpd. of formula (C)-(XH)r (II) where (XH) is hydroxyl, mercapto or prim. or sec. amino gp.; r = 1-10 for a simple molecule and 1-10,000 for a polymeric macromolecule; Z is a polyisocyanate residue OCN-Z-(NCO)n where n = 1 or 2; and Y is a monohydroxyl cpd. YOH residue where Y contains at least 2 ethylenically unsaturated double bonds.

Prodn. of the polyunsaturated cpd. comprises reacting cpd. of formula (C)-(XH)r with an ethylenically unsatd. monoisocyanate of formula OCN-Z-(NH-COOY)n.

Pref. cpd. of formula (II) is an organic colourant, chromophore functioning as a shading dye, anti-halation reagent, sensitiser, photoactive material, photoinitiator, polymeric binder resin, or isocyanate blocking agent. Pref. organic colourant, chromophore, antihalation agent or sensitiser is a monoazo, methine or polycyclic deriv.. The photoactive material is an azide and the photoinitiator is a ketone deriv. The polymeric binder resin is a poly(vinyl acetal), styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer, acrylic co- or terpolymer contg. hydroxy alkyl methacrylate, novolak resin, or poly(vinyl phenol). The isocyanate blocking agent is an oxime, phenol or caprolactam.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Cpds. are useful in radiation sensitive compsns. which carry a number of photopolymerisable gps. contg. ethylenically unsaturated double-bonds. The compsns. have a good physical form, reducing the prior-art problems of incompatibility and migration of the component
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

GB 2263909B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A process for producing a polyunsaturated compound having the general formula (I), which comprises reacting a compound of the formula C-(XH)r with an ethylenically unsaturated mono-isocyanate compound of the formula (27), wherein C represents the residue of an active hydrogen containing compound of the formula C-(XH)r where XH is a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group or a primary or secondary amino group; r is an integer ranging from 1 to 10 for a simple molecule and from 1 to 10,000 for a polymeric macromolecule; Z represents the residue of a polyisocyanate OCN-Z(NCO)n where n is 1 or 2; and Y is the residue of a monohydroxyl compound of the formula YOH where Y contains at least two ethylenically unsaturated double bonds; and wherein said mono-isocyanate is produced by reacting a polyisocyanate of the formula OCN-Z-(NCO)n (28), with an ethylenically unsaturated monohydroxy compound of the formula YOH where Y contains at least two ethylenically unsaturated double bonds in a reaction medium in which said compound YOH and said polyisocyanate OCN-Z-(NCO)n are miscible and said mono-isocyanate is immiscible.

GB 2298209B

A polyunsaturated compound having the general formula C-[X-CO-NH-Z(NHCOOY) n]r (I), wherein C represents the residue of an active hydrogen containing compound of the formula C-(XH)r where XH is a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group or a primary or secondary amino group; r is an integer ranging from 1 to 10 for a simple molecule and from 1 to 10,000 for a polymeric macromolecule; Z represents the residue of a polyisocyanate OCN-Z-(NCO)n where n is 1 or 2; and Y is the residue of a monohydroxyl compound of the formula YOH where Y contains at least two ethylenically unsaturated double bonds; and wherein the active hydrogen containing compound of the formula C-(XH)r is an antihalation reagent, a sensitiser, a photo-active material or a photoinitiator.

US 5710193A

A polyunsaturated cpd. of formula (C)-(X-C(O)-NH-Z-(NHC(O)OY)n)r (I) is new. In

(I) (C) is the residue of an active H cpd. of formula (C)-(XH)r (II) where (XH) is hydroxyl, mercapto or prim. or sec. amino gp.; r = 1-10 for a simple molecule and 1-10,000 for a polymeric macromolecule; Z is a polyisocyanate residue OCN-Z-(NCO)n where n = 1 or 2; and Y is a monohydroxyl cpd. YOH residue where Y contains at least 2 ethylenically unsaturated double bonds.

Prodn. of the polyunsaturated cpd. comprises reacting cpd. of formula (C)-(XH)r with an ethylenically unsatd. monoisocyanate of formula OCN-Z-(NH-COOY)n.

Pref. cpd. of formula (II) is an organic colourant, chromophore functioning as a shading dye, anti-halation reagent, sensitiser, photoactive material, photoinitiator, polymeric binder resin, or isocyanate blocking agent. Pref. organic colourant, chromophore, antihalation agent or sensitiser is a monoazo, methine or polycyclic deriv.. The photoactive material is an azide and the photoinitiator is a ketone deriv. The polymeric binder resin is a poly(vinyl acetal), styrene-allyl alcohol copolymer, acrylic co- or terpolymer contg. hydroxy alkyl methacrylate, novolak resin, or poly(vinyl phenol). The isocyanate blocking agent is an oxime, phenol or caprolactam.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Cpds. are useful in radiation sensitive compsns. which carry a number of photopolymerisable gps. contg. ethylenically unsaturated double-bonds. The compsns. have a good physical form, reducing the prior-art problems of incompatibility and migration of the component.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: POLYUNSATURATED COMPOUND RADIATE SENSITIVE COMPOSITION PREPARATION REACT ACTIVE HYDROGEN CONTAIN COMPONENT ETHYLENIC UNSATURATED MONO ISOCYANATE

DERWENT-CLASS: A13 A14 A21 A60 A89 E19 E24 G06 P84

CPI-CODES: A01-B03; A01-C; A10-E24; A12-L02C; A12-L02D; E10-A13B; E10-A14; G06-F03B; G06-F03C;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M3 *01*
Fragmentation Code
C316 F011 F012 F013 F014 F015 F016 F580 G013 G014
G015 G019 G020 G029 G036 G038 G039 G100 G221 G563
H213 J523 K0 K353 L2 L230 L299 L462 L499 L640
L910 L999 M121 M129 M132 M150 M210 M211 M240 M280
M281 M283 M311 M315 M320 M321 M323 M332 M333 M342
M343 M383 M391 M393 M413 M414 M415 M416 M510 M520
M521 M530 M531 M532 M533 M540 M541 M620 M782 M903
M904 Q130
Ring Index
00212
Markush Compounds
199331-B0401-Q

Chemical Indexing M3 *02*
Fragmentation Code
H4 H401 H481 H5 H582 H583 H584 H589 H7 H713
H716 H722 H723 H8 J011 J012 J013 J014 J271 J272
J273 L660 L699 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216
M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233
M262 M272 M281 M282 M283 M311 M312 M313 M314 M315
M316 M321 M322 M323 M331 M332 M333 M334 M340 M342
M343 M344 M383 M391 M392 M393 M416 M782 M903 M904
Q130
Markush Compounds
199331-B0402-Q

Chemical Indexing M3 *04*
Fragmentation Code

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L9: Entry 8 of 16 File: DWPI Jan 9, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-159937
DERWENT-WEEK: 199608

TITLE: Prepn. of polymers having NLO active side chains from acryloylisocyanate monomer - involves polymerisation, then reaction with cpd. forming chromophoric side chains giving polymers useful in optical devices

INVENTOR: BECKMANN, S; ETZBACH, K

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
BASF AG	BADI

PRIORITY-DATA: 1992DE-4237639 (November 7, 1992)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5483005 A	January 9, 1996	N/A	007	C08F026/02
DE 4237639 A1	May 11, 1994	N/A	013	C09B069/10
EP 597277 A1	May 18, 1994	G	016	G02F001/35
JP 06206936 A	July 26, 1994	N/A	010	C08F020/60

DESIGNATED-STATES: BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL

CITED-DOCUMENTS:1.Jnl.Ref; EP 206544 ; EP 244288 ; EP 337405 ; EP 396172 ; FR 2597109 ; FR 2630744

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US 5483005A	November 4, 1993	1993US-0145601	N/A
DE 4237639A1	November 7, 1992	1992DE-4237639	N/A
EP 597277A1	October 18, 1993	1993EP-0116770	N/A
JP06206936A	November 5, 1993	1993JP-0276681	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C08F 8/00; C08F 8/30; C08F 20/36; C08F 20/60; C08F 26/02; C08F 220/58; C09B 69/10; G02F 1/35; G09F 9/35; H04B 10/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 4237639A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Prepn. of (meth)acrylate polymers having side chain nonlinear optical chronophore gps. and a molecular weight Mw of 5000-500000. A (meth)acryloy lisocyanate is polymerised in soln. in the presence of a D-omega-hydroxyal kyl-chromophore of formula (1) (where D = an electron donor; A = an electron acceptor; R1, R2, R3, R4 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 5-6C cycloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy or R3 and R4 are Cn, NO2 or CHO or R1 with R2 and R3 with R4 form a fused ring; X = CH and/or N atom; and m = 2-11).

Also claimed are the polymers produced by the process and the use of the polymers in optical devices, esp. in communications technology.

Pref. m is 2-8. The chromophore is reacted with a copolymer of the (meth)acryloylisocyanate with a (meth)acrylate ester, pref. adamantyl (meth)acrylate. The reaction product can be further reacted, pref. with a crosslinkable alcohol or amine.

ADVANTAGE - The reaction does not produce by-prods., giving purer prods. and gives good reproducability and high MW prods.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 5483005A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A polymer comprises repeating units of the formula (II), having a molecular weight of from 5000 to 500,000, which has been prepared by reacting polymers of (meth) acryloyl isocyanate in solution with D-omega-hydroxyalkyl chromophores of the formula (I), optionally where the reaction of the alcohols of formula (I) with the polymers of (meth)acryloyl isocyanate is carried out so that isocyanate functionali ties are still present in the polymer after said reaction. In (II) and (I): D = an electron donor; A = electron acceptor; R1, R2, R3, and R4 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 5-6C cycloalkyl, 1-4C alkoxy, or R3 and R4 = CN, NO2 or CHO, or R1 and R2, or R3 and R4, together form a fused-on ring; X = CH and/or N; and m = 2-11.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PREPARATION POLYMER ACTIVE SIDE CHAIN MONOMER POLYMERISE REACT COMPOUND FORMING CHROMOPHORE SIDE CHAIN POLYMER USEFUL OPTICAL DEVICE

DERWENT-CLASS: A14 A89 E21 E24 L03 P81 P85 V07

CPI-CODES: A04-D; A09-A02; A10-E24; A12-L03; E21-C10; E21-C11; E21-C15; E21-C16; E21-C20; E25-B01; E25-C; L03-D01D; L03-G02;

EPI-CODES: V07-K10B2;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M4 *01*
Fragmentation Code
G011 G012 G013 G015 G017 G019 G020 G021 G029 G030
G039 G040 G050 G100 G553 G563 G599 H141 H341 H342
H343 H541 H542 H543 H721 H722 H723 J431 J432 K0
K534 K599 L143 L199 L355 L399 L4 L463 L499 L5
L532 L599 M1 M113 M119 M121 M123 M133 M134 M143
M145 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M231 M232
M233 M240 M272 M273 M280 M281 M282 M283 M311 M312
M313 M314 M315 M316 M320 M321 M332 M342 M373 M383
M391 M414 M510 M520 M532 M533 M540 M541 M542 M543
M720 M903 M904 Q454 W003 W030 W111 W121 W122 W131
W311 W335
Markush Compounds
199420-A3001-U

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 0426U

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:
Polymer Index [1.1] 017 ; G0533 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D51 D53 D58 D84 F73 C* 4A O* 6A ; H0000 ; L9999 L2573 L2506 ; L9999 L2664 L2506 ; M9999 M2073 ; M9999 M2813 ; M9999 M2824 ; L9999 L2391 ; L9999 L2813 ; L9999 L2824 ; L9999 L2028 ; M9999 M2028 ; P0088 Polymer Index [1.2] 017 ; G0373 G0340 G0339 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D51 D53 D58 D63 F41 D17 D13 D08 D34 D93 G0419 G0384 ; G0533 G0260 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D51 D53 D58 D84 F73 C* 4A O* 6A ; H0022 H0011 ; L9999 L2528 L2506 ; L9999 L2664 L2506 ;

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L9: Entry 13 of 16 File: DWPI Apr 25, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-209741
DERWENT-WEEK: 200126

TITLE: New polyoxyalkylated nucleophile derivs. - with glycidol residues in polyoxyalkylene chain esp. useful for prodn. of coloured polymers

INVENTOR: KLUGER, E W; MOODY, D J ; REKERS, J W

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
MILLIKEN RES CORP	DEER

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990US-0486992 (March 1, 1990), 1990US-0461852 (January 8, 1990)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 3160317 B2	April 25, 2001	N/A	122	C08G065/26
EP 437105 A	July 17, 1991	N/A	000	N/A
US 5082938 A	January 21, 1992	N/A	000	N/A
JP 05097994 A	April 20, 1993	N/A	125	C08G065/26
US 5290921 A	March 1, 1994	N/A	083	C09B029/033
EP 437105 B1	November 13, 1996	E	138	C09B069/10
DE 69029128 E	December 19, 1996	N/A	000	C09B069/10

DESIGNATED-STATES: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:CH 557860; EP 72621 ; US 3446757 ; US 4086151 ; US 4284729 ; US 4751254

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP 3160317B2	January 8, 1991	1991JP-0196178	N/A
JP 3160317B2		JP 5097994	Previous Publ.
EP 437105A	December 28, 1990	1990EP-0314335	N/A
US 5082938A	March 1, 1990	1990US-0486992	N/A
JP 05097994A	January 8, 1991	1991JP-0196178	N/A
US 5290921A	January 8, 1990	1990US-0461852	N/A
EP 437105B1	December 28, 1990	1990EP-0314335	N/A
DE 69029128E	December 28, 1990	1990DE-0629128	N/A
DE 69029128E	December 28, 1990	1990EP-0314335	N/A
DE 69029128E		EP 437105	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 211/46; C07C 217/28; C07D 303/18; C07D 303/36; C07D 405/12; C07D 405/14; C07D 409/12; C07D 413/14; C07D 417/12; C07D 417/14; C07D 455/04; C08G 18/48; C08G 65/26; C08G 65/28; C08G 65/321; C08L 71/02; C09B 23/00; C09B 29/033; C09B 29/085; C09B 29/09; C09B 29/36; C09B 29/44; C09B 31/043; C09B 44/10; C09B 44/12; C09B 44/14; C09B 44/18; C09B 44/20; C09B 57/00; C09B 69/10; D06P 3/24

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 437105A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Cpds. of formula Y(Z)n (I) are new: Y is the residue of an organic nucleophile; n = 1-6; each Z is a polyoxyalkylene gp. defined as follows: (a) it contains at least one glycidol residue segment contg. at least one glycidol residue; (b) at least one of the primary oxy sites of the glycidol segment is linked directly to a first epoxide segment contg. at least one residue of a C3+ epoxide; (c) in the first epoxide segment, the C3+ epoxide residue is either linked directly to the primary oxy site of the glycidol segment or is within 10 epoxide residues of this site; (d) the first epoxide segment is linked through a secondary oxy site directly to a second epoxide segment contg. at least one epoxide residue with a terminal prim. OH gp.; and (e) at least one secondary oxy site in the glycidol residue segment is linked directly to a third epoxide segment with a terminal primary OH gp.

USE - (I) where Y is a chromophore are useful as colorants, esp. for reaction with isocyanates to produce coloured polyurethanes, e.g. in the mfr. of carpet underlay glues or shoe soles. They may also be used to colour other thermosetting or thermoplastic resins, e.g. polyolefins.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

EP 437105B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A process for preparing a compound having the formula Y-(Z)1-6 wherein Y is the residue of an organic nucleophile; each group Z is a poly(oxyalkylene) moiety comprising at least one glycidol segment comprising at least one glycidol residue, said process comprising the steps of: 1. providing a reaction system containing an initial reactant having at least one glycidol segment comprised of at least one glycidol residue of formula -CH2CH(OH)CH2O- or -CH2CH(OH)CH2OH said glycidol segment containing at least one primary hydroxyl group and at least one secondary hydroxyl group; 2. contacting said reaction system with a first epoxide reactant material comprised of a secondary hydroxyl producing epoxide having three or more carbon atoms; 3. contacting said reaction system with a second epoxide reactant material comprised of a primary hydroxyl producing epoxide, t addition of said epoxide reactant materials being in a selective sequence firstly to produce a secondary hydroxyl containing epoxide residue segment linked directly to at least one primary oxy site on said glycidol segment and secondly to terminate at least a major portion of the resulting poly(oxyalkylene) chains or branches with primary hydroxyl groups.

US 5082938A

The cpd. is of formula Y-(Z) 1-6 (I) (where Y = aniline 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines, 3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazine, 2-aminothiazole, indole, 2,3-dihydroindole, carbazole, naphthylamine, phenoxazine, phenothiazine, diphenylamine, julolidine, 2-amino thiophene and aminopyridine; and each Z = poly(oxyalkylene)) having glycidal segment(s) and prim. oxy site of segment is linked to an epoxide segment of at least 3C. Epoxide residue is linked to glycidol segment at prim. oxy site or is within 16 epoxy residues of site. Segment is linked through sec. oxy site to second epoxide segment contg. epoxide(s) having prim. terminal OH. Sec. OH of glycidol segment is linked to 3rd epoxide segment having prim. terminal OH. Z has mol.wt. 200-10000.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Improves reactivity and compatibility of polymeric substrates. @(40pp)

US 5290921A

Prim. alcohol hydroxyl enhanced colourant of formula C-(Z)1-4 is new, where C is an azo chromogen and Z is a polyoxyalkylene gp. of at least 2 moles of glycidol reacted with an amino gp. of the chromogen, the residue of at least 1 mol of a sec. OH forming alkylene oxide comprising propylene oxide or butylene oxide reacted with each prim. OH site of the glycidol gp. and at least 1 mol of ethylene oxide reacted with each sec. OH site on the glycidol gps. and the sec. OH forming alkylene oxide, provided that the total number of gps. of the sec. OH forming

alkylene oxides and ethylene oxide is upto 200, pref. up to 42. Pref. the glycidol gps. comprise 5-50 mole % of the total glycidol gps; sec. OH forming alkylene oxide gps. and ethylene oxide gps.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The colourant has improved reactivity in e.g. polyurethane foams for imparting permanent colouring.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0 Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: NEW POLYOXYALKYLATED NUCLEOPHILE DERIVATIVE GLYCIDOL RESIDUE POLYOXYALKYLENE CHAIN USEFUL PRODUCE COLOUR POLYMER

DERWENT-CLASS: A25 A60 A83 E24 F07 G03

CPI-CODES: A05-G03; A08-E03; A10-E01; E25; F04-C05; F04-D; G03-B02E4;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M3 *02*
Fragmentation Code
C316 D011 D012 D013 D014 D016 D019 D021 D022 D023
D029 D602 D611 D622 D699 D711 D799 E100 E150 E400
E440 E499 E510 E600 E610 E699 E800 F011 F012 F013
F014 F015 F019 F211 F422 F423 F431 F499 F523 F541
F543 F553 F570 F599 F610 F630 F653 F699 F710 F730
F740 F799 G010 G011 G012 G013 G014 G015 G016 G017
G019 G020 G021 G022 G023 G029 G030 G033 G034 G035
G039 G040 G050 G100 G111 G112 G113 G221 G299 G553
G563 G599 H100 H102 H103 H121 H122 H141 H142 H161
H181 H201 H211 H212 H341 H4 H401 H402 H403 H404
H405 H461 H462 H481 H482 H483 H484 H5 H521 H522
H541 H542 H543 H561 H562 H589 H592 H594 H598 H599
H600 H602 H608 H609 H621 H641 H661 H662 H681 H682
H683 H685 H689 H716 H721 H722 H8 J011 J012 J013
J014 J131 J132 J133 J211 J212 J231 J232 J241 J242
J261 J262 J271 J272 J311 J312 J331 J332 J341 J342
J361 J362 J371 J372 J411 J412 J431 J432 J521 J522
J523 J581 K353 K399 K441 K442 K499 K640 K752 L142
L143 L145 L199 L462 L463 L472 L499 L910 L922 L930
L941 L999 M113 M115 M116 M121 M122 M123 M124 M125
M126 M129 M131 M142 M143 M147 M149 M150 M210 M211
M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224
M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M240 M262 M271 M272 M273
M280 M281 M282 M283 M311 M312 M313 M314 M315 M316
M321 M322 M323 M331 M332 M333 M342 M343 M344 M353
M362 M373 M381 M383 M391 M392 M393 M412 M413 M414
M510 M511 M512 M513 M520 M521 M522 M523 M530 M531
M532 M533 M540 M541 M542 M710 M903 M904 Q311 Q318
Ring Index
00085 00088 00090 00096 01151 02907
Markush Compounds
199129-A8703-N

Chemical Indexing M4 *01*
Fragmentation Code
C316 D012 D013 D014 D016 D019 D021 D022 D024 D029
D300 D611 D621 D622 D711 E100 E160 E400 E440 E510
E600 E610 E800 F011 F012 F013 F014 F015 F019 F112
F211 F423 F431 F499 F511 F512 F523 F541 F543 F553
F570 F599 F610 F630 F653 F699 F710 F720 F730 F799
G001 G010 G011 G012 G013 G014 G015 G016 G017 G019
G020 G021 G022 G023 G029 G030 G033 G034 G035 G036
G039 G040 G050 G100 G111 G112 G113 G212 G221 G299
G553 G563 G599 H102 H103 H121 H141 H181 H182 H201
H202 H211 H321 H322 H341 H342 H343 H4 H401 H402

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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: WO 9313147 A1, NO 9402460 A, NO 9402461 A, EP 619830 A1, JP 07502558 W, BR 9206999 A, BR 9207011 A, AU 665606 B, US 5552451 A, EP 619830 B1, DE 69214163 E, ES 2092806 T3, ES 2092809 T3, MX 185310 B

L9: Entry 11 of 16 File: DWPI Jul 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-227286
DERWENT-WEEK: 199939
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TITLE: Removable, low melt viscosity acrylic! pressure sensitive adhesives - comprising lower alkyl acrylate!, higher alkyl acrylate! and crosslinker , used for making tape, protective coverings, etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5194463 A, EP 605566 A1, JP 07507578 W, TW 224473 A, US 5194463 B1, WO 9306147 A1

L9: Entry 12 of 16 File: DWPI Mar 16, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-109334
DERWENT-WEEK: 199313
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TITLE: Light absorbing polyurethane(s) for colouring thermoplastics - are reaction prods. of diol(s) contg. two hydroxy:alkylene gps. bonded to chromophoric moiety, with conventional di:isocyanate(s) and diol(s)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 13. Document ID: JP 3160317 B2, EP 437105 A, US 5082938 A, JP 05097994 A, US 5290921 A, EP 437105 B1, DE 69029128 E

L9: Entry 13 of 16 File: DWPI Apr 25, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-209741
DERWENT-WEEK: 200126
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TITLE: New polyoxyalkylated nucleophile derivs. - with glycidol residues in polyoxyalkylene chain esp. useful for prodn. of coloured polymers

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 14. Document ID: JP 3145387 B2, AU 9056029 A, JP 03045263 A, US 5052380 A, KR 162083 B1

L9: Entry 14 of 16 File: DWPI Mar 12, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-058309
DERWENT-WEEK: 200116

TITLE: Coloured orthopaedic resins and cast materials - comprising water-curable polyurethane(s) made using chromophore-contg. poly:ol as reactive colourant

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 15. Document ID: EP 339421 A, DE 3814531 A, JP 01313570 A, US 4978747 A

L9: Entry 15 of 16 File: DWPI Nov 2, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-317309
DERWENT-WEEK: 198944

TITLE: Colourant prodn. from dyestuff - by reacting amino gps. with di:isocyanate and isocyanate prepolymer with di:amine, useful in plastics e.g. coating

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 16. Document ID: JP 63317558 A, JP 94000896 B2

L9: Entry 16 of 16 File: DWPI Dec 26, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-044050
DERWENT-WEEK: 198906

TITLE: Prepn. of macromolecular dyes used for image forming - by copolymerising vinyl! monomer having chromophoric gps and vinyl! monomer having developing gps

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Terms	Documents
isocyanate and chromophore	16

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 16 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: DE 19856152 A1

L9: Entry 1 of 16 File: DWPI Jun 8, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-413673
DERWENT-WEEK: 200038

TITLE: New heterocyclylalkene substituted quinolinium and pyridinium derivatives useful for labelling of biomolecules, particles and pharmaceuticals

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

☑ 2. Document ID: EP 1056703 A1, US 5919846 A, WO 9942428 A1, AU 9923429 A

L9: Entry 2 of 16 File: DWPI Dec 6, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-417698
DERWENT-WEEK: 200064

TITLE: Colorant used for printing and dyeing textiles, films, paper etc

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: KR 2000029602 A, WO 9854619 A1, EP 917002 A1, CN 1226978 A, JP 11500462 X

L9: Entry 3 of 16 File: DWPI May 25, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-035357
DERWENT-WEEK: 200110

TITLE: Composition for anti-reflection or light absorption film - comprises isocyanate or chromophore-containing (meth)acrylic monomer or polymer, or aminated or hydroxylated organic chromophore-bearing compound or polymer

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6077927 A, EP 837082 A1, JP 10195168 A, US 5864002 A

L9: Entry 4 of 16 File: DWPI Jun 20, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-219080
DERWENT-WEEK: 200035

TITLE: Coloured polyurethane - is prepared by polymerising a reactive mixture of poly:ol(s), poly:isocyanate(s), catalyst and a dis:azo colourant having a poly(oxyalkylene) substituent bonded to each end of the chromophore

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: DE 19710277 C2, DE 19710277 A1

L9: Entry 5 of 16 File: DWPI Sep 3, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-426666
DERWENT-WEEK: 199839

TITLE: Triazine-based derivatisation reagent for determining e.g. aldehyde(s) - comprises triazine-containing carrier module containing hydrazine function, e.g. phenyl:azo:anilino function and e.g. chlorine or fluorine atom

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: DE 59500245 G, EP 671421 A1, DE 4408199 A1, JP 07258354 A, US 5502135 A, EP 671421 B1

L9: Entry 6 of 16 File: DWPI Jun 26, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-312746
DERWENT-WEEK: 199731

TITLE: Copolymers with long-life NLO properties - obtd by reacting di:carboxylic acid imide/alkenyl isocyanate (and/or urethane) copolymers with a chromophore

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: FI 106963 B1, EP 659814 A1, DE 4344180 A1, NO 9404988 A, CA 2138438 A, FI 9406009 A, JP 07216043 A, US 5459171 A, ZA 9410253 A, CN 1106429 A, EP 659814 B1, DE 59405423 G, ES 2113043 T3, TW 354313 A, NO 305759 B1, MX 191611 B

L9: Entry 7 of 16 File: DWPI May 15, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-226241
DERWENT-WEEK: 200137

TITLE: Use of 4-hydroxy-3,5-di:t-butyl-phenyl-propionate to inhibit core discolouration - used in poly:isocyanate, esp. polyurethane or polyisocyanurate foam, e.g. in upholstery, prevents formation of chromophores in the core

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5483005 A, DE 4237639 A1, EP 597277 A1, JP 06206936 A

L9: Entry 8 of 16 File: DWPI Jan 9, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-159937
DERWENT-WEEK: 199608

TITLE: Prepn. of polymers having NLO active side chains from acryloylisocyanate monomer - involves polymerisation, then reaction with cpd. forming chromophoric side chains giving polymers useful in optical devices

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5710193 A, EP 554005 A1, GB 2263909 A, CA 2087635 A, JP 06093193 A, GB 2298209 A, GB 2263909 B, GB 2298209 B

L9: Entry 9 of 16 File: DWPI Jan 20, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-244958
DERWENT-WEEK: 199810

TITLE: Polyunsaturated cpd. used in radiation sensitive compsns. - prepd. by reacting active hydrogen-contg. component with ethylenically unsatd. mono:isocyanate

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 10. Document ID: WO 9313148 A1, AU 9332784 A, AU 9334185 A, TW 221061 A, CN 1073962 A, EP 619831 A1, JP 07502560 W, AU 665613 B, EP 619831 B1, DE 69214164 E, US 5648425 A

L9: Entry 10 of 16 File: DWPI Jul 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-227287
DERWENT-WEEK: 199939

TITLE: Removable, low melt viscosity acrylic! pressure sensitive adhesives - comprising lower alkyl acrylate!, higher alkyl acrylate!, polar monomer and crosslinker, used for masking tape, protective coverings, etc.

L6: Entry 1 of 3 File: DWPI Jan 18, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-063702
DERWENT-WEEK: 198909

TITLE: Reagent for diagnosis of parodentopathy - comprises cpd. contg. proline and/or cpd. contg. arginine residue, for determn. of amino peptidase- like enzyme activity

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD (MITY), SUNSTAR KK PAPER MILLS LTD (SUNZ)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1987JP-0170779 (July 8, 1987)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 01014000 A	January 18, 1989	N/A	006	N/A
JP 94050993 B2	July 6, 1994	N/A	004	C12Q001/37

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP01014000A	July 8, 1987	1987JP-0170779	N/A
JP94050993B2	July 8, 1987	1987JP-0170779	N/A
JP94050993B2		JP 1014000	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): C12Q 1/36; C12Q 1/37

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP01014000A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Reagent for inspection of parodontopathy, which is used for diagnosis or preperception of morbidity or to monitor progress of morbidity or progress of parodentopathy, by determn. of aminopeptidase-like enzyme activity in sample to be tested, contains cpds. of formula X-T-Pro-S (I) (where Pro = proline residue; X = H or amino-protective gp.; S = chromophore bonded to C-terminal of proline residue; T = residue of amino acid or peptide comprising 0-4 amino acid or its protected deriv. where its C-terminal bonds to N-terminal of proline residue) and/or X-Z-Arg-Y (II) (where Arg = arginine residue Y = chromophore bonded to C-terminal of arginine residue; Z = residue of amino acid or peptide comprising 1-4 amino acid or its protected deriv. where its C-terminal bonds with N-terminal of arginine residue).

C-Terminal amino acid residue in T gp. may be glycine, lysine, arginine, phenylalanine or protected deriv. residue as above. C-Terminal amino acid residue may be glycine, lysine, arginine, phenylalanine or their protected deriv. Specifically, cpd. may be N-carbobenzoxy- glycyl -glycyl -arginine-beta-naphthylamide, N-carbobenzoxy-valyl- glycyl-arginine-beta-naphthylamide or N-benzol- glycyl-arginine-beta-napht hylamide, N-carbobenzoxy-prolyl-alanyl-glycyl-proline- beta-naphthylamide , or N-benzoyl-arginyl-glycol-phenylalanyl- proline- beta-naphthylamide.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Reagent detects a certain kind of pathogenic bacteria specifically, conveniently, quickly and with high sensitivity and morbidity, so progress of parodentopathy ma be diagnosed.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP01014000A

WEST

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L6: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI Oct 6, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-86226E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198241

TITLE: Homogeneous bovine, horse and sheep erythrocyte glyco:proteins - useful in sensitive diagnostic haemagglutination assays

INVENTOR: FLETCHER, M A

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: UNIV MIAMI (UYMIN)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1982US-0356348 (March 9, 1982), 1981US-0247934 (March 26, 1981), 1982US-0343235 (January 27, 1982)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 61912 A	October 6, 1982	E	039	N/A
CA 1198051 A	December 17, 1985	N/A	000	N/A
DE 3277412 G	November 5, 1987	N/A	000	N/A
EP 61912 B	September 30, 1987	E	000	N/A
JP 05194599 A	August 3, 1993	N/A	016	C07K015/14
JP 57206694 A	December 18, 1982	N/A	000	N/A
JP 95035397 B2	April 19, 1995	N/A	015	C07K002/00
US 4460694 A	July 17, 1984	N/A	000	N/A
US 4525459 A	June 25, 1985	N/A	000	N/A

DESIGNATED-STATES: BE CH DE FR GB LI NL SE BE CH DE FR GB LI NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:No-SR.Pub; 5.Jnl.Ref

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 61912A	March 26, 1982	1982EP-0301605	N/A
JP05194599A	March 26, 1982	1982JP-0048786	Div ex
JP05194599A	March 26, 1982	1991JP-0216713	N/A
JP95035397B2	March 26, 1982	1982JP-0048786	N/A
JP95035397B2		JP57206694	Based on
US 4460694A	March 9, 1982	1982US-0356348	N/A
US 4525459A	January 27, 1982	1982US-0343235	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C07G 7/00; C07K 1/14; C07K 2/00; C07K 3/02; C07K 3/20; C07K 3/22; C07K 4/12; C07K 15/06; C07K 15/14; C07K 15/22; G01N 33/54; G01N 33/68

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 61912A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Homogeneous borine glycoprotein (I) from bovine erythrocytes is new. It has an amino acid compsn., in mole %, of aspartic acid 7.2, threonine 8, serine 7.2, glutamic acid 16.5, proline 12.9, glycine 8.9, alanine 5.6, valine 5.4, methionine 1.2, isoleucine 6.4, leucine 9.2, tyrosine 0.9, phenylalanine 2.8, histidine 1.3,

lysine 1.8 and arginine 4.8. The (I) is free from glycolipids and it contains 25% by wt. of carbohydrate comprising hexose, sialic acid, N-acetylgalacto samine and N-acetyl glucosamine (molar ratio 1.6:1:0.5:1.1) and 75% protein (I) gives a single band on polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis when stained with Coomassie blue or with HIO4 modified Schiff reagent.

New horse (II) and sheep (III) glycoproteins are also new along with a procedure for diagnosine mononucleosis.

With (I)-(III) in the homogeneous forms, there is at least a 10-fold increase in sensitivity of the diagnostic haemagglutination tests etc. in which they can be used, compared with the use of the prior crude erythrocyte prepns. (II) and (III) interact with peripheral blood lymphocytes to form E rosettes in vitro and so are useful for enumerating rosetting lymphocytes. (I)-(III) are esp. useful in rapid detection and quantification of antibody to Epstein-Barr virus.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 61912B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A process for preparing a bovine, horse or sheep erythrocyte glycoprotein, which comprises the steps of: (a) uniformly suspending dried, ground, hemoglobin-free stroma from the appropriate erythrocytes in anhydrous acetone; (b) refluxing for from about 1 to about 6 hours, filtering and drying the residue; (c) suspending said dried residue in 100% anhydrous ethanol; (d) refluxing for from 1 to about 6 hours, filtering and drying the residue; (e) suspending the dried residue from step (d) in aqueous ethanol of from about 50% to about 80% strength and repeating step (b); (f) dissolving the residue from step (e) in water and adding 90% aqueous ethanol, followed by incubating on ice, until crystallisation occurs, centrifuging and dialysing the solid layer against a low pH, low ionic strength buffer; (g) passing the solid from step (f) through a cation exchange resin on a chromatograph ic column; (h) collecting the sialic acid containing fractions from the column and drying them; (i) treating the collected fractions from step (h) by extraction with a known lipid solvent, centrifuging, collecting the aqueous layer and drying it; (j) repeating step (i) on the product of that step, using a different lipid solvent; and (k) recovering the product of step (j) in lyophilised form; characterised in that complex glycolipid is removed from the product of step (k) by: (l) dissolving the product of step (k) in a low ionic strength buffer containing about 1% neutral detergent; (m) loading the solution from step (l) on an anion exchange chromatographic column; (n) washing the column thoroughly with low ionic strength buffer; (o) eluting the column with aqueous buffer to high salt concentration; and (p) dialysing the product of step (o) against water and recovering the product in freeze dried form. (19pp)

US 4460694A

Bovine glycoprotein having approx. amino acid compsn. (mol.%): 7.2 threonine, 7.2 serine, 16.5 glutamic acid, 12.9 proline, 8.9 glycine, 5.6 alanine, 5.4 valine, 1.2 methionine, 6.4 isoleucine, 9.2 leucine, 0.9 tyrosine, 2.8 phenylalanine, 1.3 histidine, 1.8 lysine and 4.8 arginine is new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The bovine glycoprotein can be labelled with a radioisotop e, enzyme, chromophore etc. and used in determn. and detection of heterophile antibody of human infectious mononucleosis. (11pp)c

US 4525459A

New horse erythrocyte glycoprotein has amino acid compsn. of 8.1 (mol.)% aspartic acid, 10.6% threonine, 10.8% serine, 9.4% glutamic acid, 12.3% proline, 9.2% glycine, 11.3% alanine, 4.4% valine, 0.8% methionine, 3.5% isoleucine, 8.2% leucine, 1.1% tyrosine, 2.9% phenylalani ne, 1.2% histidine, 1.3% lysine and 4.8% arginine.

New sheep erythrocytes glycoprotein has amino acid compsn. of 5.6 (mole.)% aspartic acid, 8.1% threonine, 12.9% serine, 13.0% glutamic acid, 11.6% proline, 7.7% glycine. 9.6% alanine, 6.2% valine, 0.5% methionine, 4.6% isoleucine, 8.3% leucine, 4.6% tyrosine, 1.2% phenylalani ne, 1.6% histidine, 3.2% lysine, 4.0% arginine and 0.3% tryptophan.

USE - For detection of infectious mononucleosis heterophile antibodies and for

prepn. of a stable standardisable reagent for counting rosetting lymphocytes. (11pp) i

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 C03 D16 S03
CPI-CODES: B04-B02C; B04-B04A; B04-C03; B11-C07A; B12-K04; C04-B02C; C04-B04A; C04-C03; C11-C07A; C12-K04; D05-A02;
EPI-CODES: S03-E14H9;

WEST

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L6: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Mar 3, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-18153E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198210

TITLE: Acylated luminol and iso:luminol derivs. - contg. amino acid or peptide residue, useful as substrates for protease activity

INVENTOR: ARIELLY, S; AURELL, L E ; CLAESON, K G ; SIMONSSON, L R

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: KABIVITRUM AB (KABI)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1980SE-0005940 (August 25, 1980)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 46742 A	March 3, 1982	E	037	N/A
DE 3164437 G	August 2, 1984	N/A	000	N/A
EP 46742 B	June 27, 1984	E	000	N/A
JP 57501234 W	July 15, 1982	N/A	000	N/A
SU 1233806 A	May 23, 1986	N/A	000	N/A
US 4748116 A	May 31, 1988	N/A	000	N/A
WO 8200641 A	March 4, 1982	E	000	N/A

DESIGNATED-STATES: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE JP SU AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:3.Jnl.Ref; DE 2849708 ; GB 2008247 ; JP53040787 ; US 4011219 ; 4.Jnl.Ref ; 1.Jnl.Ref ; DE 2824917 ; SE 407058 ; US 4181650

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 46742A	August 24, 1981	1981EP-0850139	N/A
SU 1233806A	September 23, 1982	1982SU-3496751	N/A
US 4748116A	May 21, 1987	1987US-0053569	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 103/52; C07D 237/32; C07K 5/06; C12Q 1/36; G01N 21/76; G01N 33/54

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 46742A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

New derivs. (A) of luminol and isoluminol (5- or 6-amino-2,3- dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) contain the acyl residue of an amino acid, or sequence of 2-4 amino acid residues, coupled via an amide bond, and have the alpha-amino gp. either free or acylated.

Pref. (A) have the formula R1-A4-A3-A2-A1-R2 (where R1 is H or acyl. A4 is Val, Ile, Ala, Gly or is absent. A3 is Pro, Phe, Gly, Val, pGlu, Leu, Glu(pip), Ala, Glu, Glu(OCH3), Arg, Ile, Tyr or is absent. A2 is Phe, Pro, Leu, Ser, Gly, Val, Ala or is absent. A1 is Arg, Lys, Tyr, Phe, Ala, Val or Pro. R2 is (iso)luminol residue. The N-terminal amino acid can have the D or L configuration).

(A) are useful as substrates for clinical assay of protease activity. They permit quantification of very low enzyme concns., require only small sample vols. and relatively simple equipment. The difference in chemiluminescent intensity between (A) and the released lable is typically 2500-10000 times, allowing assay over a wide concn. range. (A) are more stable than the ester substrates previously proposed in neutral or slightly basic media, and less subject to chemical quenching.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 46742B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

New derivs. (A) of luminol and isoluminol (5- or 6-amino-2,3- dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) contain the acyl residue of an amino acid, or sequence of 2-4 amino acid residues, coupled via an amide bond, and have the alpha-amino gp. either free or acylated.

Pref. (A) have the formula R1-A4-A3-A2-A1-R2 (where R1 is H or acyl. A4 is Val, Ile, Ala, Gly or is absent. A3 is Pro, Phe, Gly, Val, pGlu, Leu, Glu(pip), Ala, Glu, Glu(OCH3), Arg, Ile, Tyr or is absent. A2 is Phe, Pro, Leu, Ser, Gly, Val, Ala or is absent. A1 is Arg, Lys, Tyr, Phe, Ala, Val or Pro. R2 is (iso)luminol residue. The N-terminal amino acid can have the D or L configuration).

(A) are useful as substrates for clinical assay of protease activity. They permit quantification of very low enzyme concns., require only small sample vols. and relatively simple equipment. The difference in chemiluminescent intensity between (A) and the released lable is typically 2500-10000 times, allowing assay over a wide concn. range. (A) are more stable than the ester substrates previously proposed in neutral or slightly basic media, and less subject to chemical quenching. (37pp)

US 4748116A

Peptide derivs. comprise acyl derivs. of luminol (5-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione) or isolumino (6-amino-2,3-dihydro-1,4-phthalazinedione), where the acyl residue is an amino acid (sequence) with 2-4 amino acid residues coupled with an amide bond, such that the alpha-amino gp is free or acylated.

Pref. C-terminal acid is L-arginine, L-lysine, L-alanine, L-phenylalanine, L-tyrosine, L-valine, or L-proline. Amino acids comprises straight or branched (2-6C)aliphatic amino acids (or their OH-substd. derivs), (4-6C)cyclic imino acids, arginine, lysine, pyroglutaminic acid, glutaminic acid, aspartic acid, or the ester or amido deriv. of the gamma-carboxy gp. of glutaminic acid or -aspartic acid.

USE - As chromophores or fluorophores, for quantifications as markers in photometry or fluormetry. (11pp)

DERWENT-CLASS: B02
CPI-CODES: B04-B02C; B04-C01; B06-D06; B12-K04;

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 01014000 A, JP 94050993 B2

L6: Entry 1 of 3 File: DWPI Jan 18, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-063702
DERWENT-WEEK: 198909

TITLE: Reagent for diagnosis of parodentopathy - comprises cpd. contg. proline and/or cpd. contg. arginine residue, for determn. of amino peptidase-like enzyme activity

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: EP 61912 A, CA 1198051 A, DE 3277412 G, EP 61912 B, JP 05194599 A, JP 57206694 A, JP 95035397 B2, US 4460694 A, US 4525459 A

L6: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI Oct 6, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-86226E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198241

TITLE: Homogeneous bovine, horse and sheep erythrocyte glyco:proteins - useful in sensitive diagnostic haemagglutination assays

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: EP 46742 A, DE 3164437 G, EP 46742 B, JP 57501234 W, SU 1233806 A, US 4748116 A, WO 8200641 A

L6: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Mar 3, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-18153E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198210

TITLE: Acylated luminol and iso:luminol derivs. - contg. amino acid or peptide residue, useful as substrates for protease activity

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Nov 28, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-000874
DERWENT-WEEK: 200110

TITLE: Separation of enantiomers comprises diastereomer formation with an enantiomerically pure amino acid derivative having a reactive isocyanate precursor group

INVENTOR: CALLENS, R; DELPLANCHE, T

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: SOLVAY SA (SOLV), SOLVAY & CIE (SOLV)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999BE-0000280 (April 21, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2000327594 A	November 28, 2000	N/A	015	C07B057/00
EP 1046627 A2	October 25, 2000	F	018	C07B057/00
AU 200027720 A	October 26, 2000	N/A	000	C07B057/00
CA 2305944 A1	October 21, 2000	F	000	C07C227/34
BE 1012622 A3	January 9, 2001	N/A	000	C07B000/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP2000327594A	April 21, 2000	2000JP-0120313	N/A
EP 1046627A2	April 10, 2000	2000EP-0201285	N/A
AU 200027720A	April 12, 2000	2000AU-0027720	N/A
CA 2305944A1	April 18, 2000	2000CA-2305944	N/A
BE 1012622A3	April 21, 1999	1999BE-0000280	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C07B 0/00; C07B 57/00; C07C 209/88; C07C 227/30; C07C 227/34; C07C 229/06; C07C 229/08; C07C 229/22; C07C 229/24; C07C 229/36; C07C 271/54; C07C 275/24; C07C 319/28; C07C 323/58; C07C 333/04; C07D 207/16; C07D 209/20; C07D 211/22; C07D 211/32; C07D 211/60; C07D 211/78; C07D 213/55; C07D 217/26; C07D 265/30; C07D 279/12; C07D 471/04; C07K 1/14; C07M 7/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1046627A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The separation of enantiomers having at least one free functional group comprises:

(1) reacting a mixture comprising the enantiomers in a basic medium with an enantiomerically pure amino acid derivative (I) in which at least one amino group is substituted with a reactive isocyanate precursor group and at least one carboxy group is substituted; and

(2) separating the resulting mixture of diastereomers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a reagent (II) comprising an enantiomerically pure amino acid derivative in which at least one amino group is substituted with a reactive isocyanate or isothiocyanate precursor group and at least one carboxy group is substituted.

USE - The process can be used to separate enantiomers of amino acids, imino acids, primary and secondary amines, peptides, alcohols, hydroxy acids and thiols, especially in quantitative analytical applications.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1046627A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B05 E19
CPI-CODES: B06-D01; B08-D02; B08-D03; B10-A12B; B10-A12C; B10-B02; B11-B; E06-D01; E08-D02; E08-D03; E10-A12B2; E10-A12C1; E10-B02; E11-Q01;

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 13 of 13 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: WO 9313147 A1, NO 9402460 A, NO 9402461 A, EP 619830 A1, JP 07502558 W, BR 9206999 A, BR 9207011 A, AU 665606 B, US 5552451 A, EP 619830 B1, DE 69214163 E, ES 2092806 T3, ES 2092809 T3, MX 185310 B

L10: Entry 11 of 13 File: DWPI Jul 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-227286
DERWENT-WEEK: 199939

TITLE: Removable, low melt viscosity acrylic! pressure sensitive adhesives - comprising lower alkyl acrylate!, higher alkyl acrylate! and crosslinker , used for making tape, protective coverings, etc.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 5194463 A, EP 605566 A1, JP 07507578 W, TW 224473 A, US 5194463 B1, WO 9306147 A1

L10: Entry 12 of 13 File: DWPI Mar 16, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-109334
DERWENT-WEEK: 199313

TITLE: Light absorbing polyurethane(s) for colouring thermoplastics - are reaction prods. of diol(s) contg. two hydroxy:alkylene gps. bonded to chromophoric moiety, with conventional di:isocyanate(s) and diol(s)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 13. Document ID: JP 3160317 B2, EP 437105 A, US 5082938 A, JP 05097994 A, US 5290921 A, EP 437105 B1, DE 69029128 E

L10: Entry 13 of 13 File: DWPI Apr 25, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-209741
DERWENT-WEEK: 200126

TITLE: New polyoxyalkylated nucleophile derivs. - with glycidol residues in polyoxyalkylene chain esp. useful for prodn. of coloured polymers

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Terms	Documents
isocyanate with chromophore	13

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 13

Display Format: TI Change Format

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 13 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: DE 19856152 A1

L10: Entry 1 of 13 File: DWPI Jun 8, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-413673
DERWENT-WEEK: 200038

TITLE: New heterocyclylalkene substituted quinolinium and pyridinium derivatives useful for labelling of biomolecules, particles and pharmaceuticals

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: EP 1056703 A1, US 5919846 A, WO 9942428 A1, AU 9923429 A

L10: Entry 2 of 13 File: DWPI Dec 6, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-417698
DERWENT-WEEK: 200064

TITLE: Colorant used for printing and dyeing textiles, films, paper etc

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: KR 2000029602 A, WO 9854619 A1, EP 917002 A1, CN 1226978 A, JP 11500462 X

L10: Entry 3 of 13 File: DWPI May 25, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-035357
DERWENT-WEEK: 200110

TITLE: Composition for anti-reflection or light absorption film - comprises isocyanate or chromophore-containing (meth)acrylic monomer or polymer, or aminated or hydroxylated organic chromophore-bearing compound or polymer

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6077927 A, EP 837082 A1, JP 10195168 A, US 5864002 A

L10: Entry 4 of 13 File: DWPI Jun 20, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-219080
DERWENT-WEEK: 200035

TITLE: Coloured polyurethane - is prepared by polymerising a reactive mixture of poly:ol(s), poly:isocyanate(s), catalyst and a dis:azo colourant having a poly(oxyalkylene) substituent bonded to each end of the chromophore

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: DE 19710277 C2, DE 19710277 A1

L10: Entry 5 of 13 File: DWPI Sep 3, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-426666
DERWENT-WEEK: 199839

TITLE: Triazine-based derivatisation reagent for determining e.g. aldehyde(s) - comprises triazine-containing carrier module containing hydrazine function, e.g. phenyl:azo:anilino function and e.g. chlorine or fluorine atom

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: DE 59500245 G, EP 671421 A1, DE 4408199 A1, JP 07258354 A, US 5502135 A, EP 671421 B1

L10: Entry 6 of 13 File: DWPI Jun 26, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-312746
DERWENT-WEEK: 199731

TITLE: Copolymers with long-life NLO properties - obtd by reacting di:carboxylic acid imide/alkenyl isocyanate (and/or urethane) copolymers with a chromophore

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: FI 106963 B1, EP 659814 A1, DE 4344180 A1, NO 9404988 A, CA 2138438 A, FI 9406009 A, JP 07216043 A, US 5459171 A, ZA 9410253 A, CN 1106429 A, EP 659814 B1, DE 59405423 G, ES 2113043 T3, TW 354313 A, NO 305759 B1, MX 191611 B

L10: Entry 7 of 13 File: DWPI May 15, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1995-226241
DERWENT-WEEK: 200137

TITLE: Use of 4-hydroxy-3,5-di:t-butyl-phenyl-propionate to inhibit core discolouration - used in poly:isocyanate, esp. polyurethane or polyisocyanurate foam, e.g. in upholstery, prevents formation of chromophores in the core

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5483005 A, DE 4237639 A1, EP 597277 A1, JP 06206936 A

L10: Entry 8 of 13 File: DWPI Jan 9, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1994-159937
DERWENT-WEEK: 199608

TITLE: Prepn. of polymers having NLO active side chains from acryloylisocyanate monomer - involves polymerisation, then reaction with cpd. forming chromophoric side chains giving polymers useful in optical devices

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5710193 A, EP 554005 A1, GB 2263909 A, CA 2087635 A, JP 06093193 A, GB 2298209 A, GB 2263909 B, GB 2298209 B

L10: Entry 9 of 13 File: DWPI Jan 20, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-244958
DERWENT-WEEK: 199810

TITLE: Polyunsaturated cpd. used in radiation sensitive compsns. - prepd. by reacting active hydrogen-contg. component with ethylenically unsatd. mono:isocyanate

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Clip Img | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: WO 9313148 A1, AU 9332784 A, AU 9334185 A, TW 221061 A, CN 1073962 A, EP 619831 A1, JP 07502560 W, AU 665613 B, EP 619831 B1, DE 69214164 E, US 5648425 A

L10: Entry 10 of 13 File: DWPI Jul 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-227287
DERWENT-WEEK: 199939

TITLE: Removable, low melt viscosity acrylic! pressure sensitive adhesives - comprising lower alkyl acrylate!, higher alkyl acrylate!, polar monomer and crosslinker, used for masking tape, protective coverings, etc.

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L21: Entry 3 of 7 File: DWPI Mar 4, 1992

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1992-127351
DERWENT-WEEK: 199216

TITLE: Nonlinear optical material for e.g. wavelength modulator - comprises a nitrophenyl-carbamate ester deriv.

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SUMITOMO BAKELITE CO	SUMB

PRIORITY-DATA: 1990JP-0183637 (July 10, 1990)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 04069624 A	March 4, 1992	N/A	004	N/A

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP04069624A	July 10, 1990	1990JP-0183637	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): G02F 1/35

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP04069624A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Material comprises a deriv. of nitrophenylcarbamate ester of formula (I) (where R is an alkyl opt. with deuterium substitution, pref. methyl, n-propyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, or ethyl, isopropyl, n-butyl or isobutyl).

A soln. in 1:1 mixt. of methanol and THF dissolving 4-nitrophenyl isocyanate (8.0g) and n-butyl tin dilaurate in a catalytic amt. was reacted at 50 deg.C for about four hours and the prod. was concentrate d for pptn. The ppte. was rinsed with water and with hexane and dried under reduced pressure at 50 deg.C to give (I:R = CH3).

ADVANTAGE - A higher second harmonic generation than with urea is attained and the material is useful for e.g. wavelength modulator, photo-control element, etc. over wide range of wavelengths.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS : NONLINEAR OPTICAL MATERIAL WAVELENGTH MODULATE COMPRISE NITROPHENYL CARBAMATE ESTER DERIVATIVE

DERWENT-CLASS: E14 L03 P81 V07

CPI-CODES: E10-A12C; L03-D01D; N03-G;

EPI-CODES: V07-K10B2;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

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L43: Entry 10 of 42 File: DWPI Aug 3, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-279279
DERWENT-WEEK: 199037

TITLE: N-(2,2,5,5-tetramethylcyclopentane- carbonyl) alaninamide prepn. - by reacting 2,2,5,5-tetra:methyl cyclopentane carboxyl acid halide with L-alaninamide, useful as sweetener intermediate

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK	KYOW

PRIORITY-DATA: 1989JP-0016663 (January 26, 1989)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 02196765 A	August 3, 1990	N/A	000	N/A

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP02196765A	January 26, 1989	1989JP-0016663	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 237/06

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP02196765A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Prepn. of (-)-N-(2,2,5,5-tetramethyl cyclopente carbonyl-alaninamide (I) comprises reaction of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl cyclopentane carboxylic acid halide (II) with L-alaninamide (III) or its salt (IV).

Pref. (III) or (IV) is added to one or more inert solvent (e.g. THF, dioxane, chloroform, dichloromethane, dichlorethane etc) to prepare 10-30% suspension. Base (pref. 0.7-2.0 mol-fold triethylamine) is added to the suspension, (II) is added to the mixt. at minus 20 deg C - plus 20 deg C dropwise. The reaction mixt. is stirred for several hours, (I) is isolated from the reaction mixt. (I) is converted to N-(L-aspartyl)-N'-(2,2,5,5- tetramethylcyclopenta carbonyl)-(R)-1,1-diaminoethane.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is useful as intermediate to prepare N-(L-aspartyl)-N '-(2,2,5,5-tetramethylcyclopentane carbonyl)-(R)- 1,1-diamino-ethane (sweetener). (I) is prepd. more simply and selectively than in prior art.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: N CARBONYL PREPARATION REACT TETRA METHYL CYCLOPENTANE CARBOXYL ACID HALIDE USEFUL SWEET INTERMEDIATE

DERWENT-CLASS: B05 D13 E15

CPI-CODES: B10-D03; B12-J01; C10-D03; C12-J01; D03-H01A; E10-D03A;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

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Terms	Documents
amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj5 derivatives adj1 nitrobenzene	0

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj5 derivatives adj1 nitrobenzene	0	L80
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj5 derivatives adj5 nitrobenzene	0	L79
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj2 derivatives adj5 nitrobenzene	0	L78
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj3 derivatives adj5 nitrobenzene	0	L77
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj1 derivatives adj5 nitrobenzene	0	L76
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj 5 derivatives adj1 nitrobenzene	17	L75
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide adj 5 derivatives adj1 '4' ajd1 nitrobenzene	4193	L74
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide derivatives adj1 '4' ajd1 nitrobenzene	4521	L73
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide derivatives adj1 nitrobenzene	345	L72
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide derivatives adj2 nitrobenzene	361	L71
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide derivatives adj3 nitrobenzene	390	L70
DWPI	amino adj1 acid adj1 amide derivatives adj5 nitrobenzene	438	L69

DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate same 50	0	L68
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate same 50	0	L67
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate near 50	0	L66
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate with 50	0	L65
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate with 51	0	L64
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate	5	L63
DWPI	nitrophencarbamate	0	L62
DWPI	nitrobencarbamate	0	L61
DWPI	nitrobenzoxyl	0	L60
DWPI	nitobenzoyl adj3 aminopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L59
DWPI	nitocarbonylic adj1 acid	0	L58
DWPI	nitocarboxylic adj1 acid	0	L57
DWPI	nitophenyl adj1 ester	0	L56
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbyl	0	L55
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbonylic	0	L54
DWPI	nitrobenzloxycarbonylic	0	L53
DWPI	amino adj1 hydrocinnamic adj1 acid	1	L52
DWPI	amino adj2 phenylpropionic adj1 acid	9	L51
DWPI	aminopropanoic adj1 acid	14	L50
DWPI	amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L49
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl with amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L48
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic adj1 acid with amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L47
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic acid with amniopropanoic acid	722844	L46
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic acid same amniopropanoic acid	722844	L45
DWPI	nitrophenyl same alaninamide	3	L44
DWPI	alaninamide	42	L43
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj3 alaninamide	0	L42
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 alaninamide	0	L41
DWPI	nitrophenyl alaninamide	4271	L40
DWPI	34 near5 nitrophenyl	61	L39
DWPI	34 near5 nitro	156	L38
DWPI	34 near5 nitro	156	L37
DWPI	34 w10 nitro	893883	L36
DWPI	34 and nitro	6508	L35
DWPI	16 and chromophore	310	L34
DWPI	16 same chromophore	10	L33
DWPI	16 near chromophore	0	L32

DWPI	16 with chromophore	7	L31
DWPI	('4' adj1 nitrophenyloxy)adj1 carbonyl	0	L30
DWPI	carbamate same phenylalanine	4	L29
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same phenylalanine	0	L28
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same 16	0	L27
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate with 16	0	L26
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same 16	0	L25
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same l16	0	L24
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate near l16	0	L23
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate with l16	0	L22
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate	7	L21
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj5 carbamate	21	L20
DWPI	nitophenyl adj5 carbamate	0	L19
DWPI	nitophenyl adj1 carbamate	0	L18
DWPI	nitophenyloxy adj1 carbonyl	0	L17
DWPI	phenylalanine	3367	L16
DWPI	nitrophenylamidophenylalanine	0	L15
DWPI	nitrophenylamidphenylalanine	0	L14
DWPI	nitrophenyloxycarboxylphenylalanine	0	L13
DWPI	nitrophenyloxycarboxyl	0	L12
DWPI	methoxylethyl	1	L11
DWPI	isocyanate with chromophore	13	L10
DWPI	isocyanate and chromophore	16	L9
DWPI	enantiopure adj1 amino	0	L8
DWPI	enantiopure adj1 amino adj1 acid	0	L7
DWPI	l5 and chromophore	3	L6
DWPI	'2' adj1 methoxyethyl adj1 (4 adj1 '4' adj1 nitophenyloxycarbonyl) phenylalanine	3367	L5
DWPI	(4 adj1 '4' adj1 nitophenyloxycarbonyl) phenylalanine	3367	L4
DWPI	nitophenyloxycarbonyl adj2 phenylalanine	0	L3
DWPI	phenylalanine	3367	L2
DWPI	delplanche	1	L1

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nitrophenylcarbamate same 50	0

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Search History

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DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate same 50	0	L67
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate near 50	0	L66
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate with 50	0	L65
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate with 51	0	L64
DWPI	nitrophenylcarbamate	5	L63
DWPI	nitrophencarbamate	0	L62
DWPI	nitrobencarbamate	0	L61
DWPI	nitrobenzoxyl	0	L60
DWPI	nitobenzoyl adj3 aminopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L59
DWPI	nitocarbonylic adj1 acid	0	L58
DWPI	nitocarboxylic adj1 acid	0	L57
DWPI	nitophenyl adj1 ester	0	L56
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbyl	0	L55

DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbonylic	0	L54
DWPI	nitrobenzloxycarbonylic	0	L53
DWPI	amino adj1 hydrocinnamic adj1 acid	1	L52
DWPI	amino adj2 phenylpropionic adj1 acid	9	L51
DWPI	aminopropanoic adj1 acid	14	L50
DWPI	amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L49
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl with amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L48
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic adj1 acid with amniopropanoic adj1 acid	0	L47
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic acid with amniopropanoic acid	722844	L46
DWPI	nitrobenzyloxycarboxylic acid same amniopropanoic acid	722844	L45
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DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same 16	0	L25
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate same l16	0	L24
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate near l16	0	L23
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate with l16	0	L22
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj1 carbamate	7	L21
DWPI	nitrophenyl adj5 carbamate	21	L20
DWPI	nitophenyl adj5 carbamate	0	L19
DWPI	nitophenyl adj1 carbamate	0	L18

DWPI	nitophenyloxy adj1 carbonyl	0	L17
DWPI	phenylalanine	3367	L16
DWPI	nitrophenylamidophenylalanine	0	L15
DWPI	nitrophenylamidphenylalanine	0	L14
DWPI	nitrophenyloxycarboxylphenylalanine	0	L13
DWPI	nitrophenyloxycarboxyl	0	L12
DWPI	methoxylethyl	1	L11
DWPI	isocyanate with chromophore	13	L10
DWPI	isocyanate and chromophore	16	L9
DWPI	enantiopure adj1 amino	0	L8
DWPI	enantiopure adj1 amino adj1 acid	0	L7
DWPI	l5 and chromophore	3	L6
DWPI	'2' adj1 methoxyethyl adj1 (4 adj1 '4' adj1 nitophenyloxycarbonyl) phenylalanine	3367	L5
DWPI	(4 adj1 '4' adj1 nitophenyloxycarbonyl) phenylalanine	3367	L4
DWPI	nitophenyloxycarbonyl adj2 phenylalanine	0	L3
DWPI	phenylalanine	3367	L2
DWPI	delplanche	1	L1